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The statistical data for this handbook are based on the official statistics of the trading partners of the PRC, where available. Statistics for the PRC's trade with the non-Communist developed countries are essentially complete, but statistics for its trade with the less developed countries are fragmentary. Statistics on the PRC's trade with the USSR and most East European countries are available. Statistics are not available for other Communist countries, and estimates for these countries are based on trade agreements and other trade indicators. Non-Communist trade statistics have been adjusted to place Chinese trade on an export f.o.b. and import c.i.f. basis.** In addition, adjustments have been made for double counting, such as Chinese re-exports through Hong Kong. Because of rounding, components in the statistical tables may not add to the totals shown.

The grouping of non-Communist countries is as follows: (1) *developed countries*, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand in East Asia and the Pacific; all countries except Spain and Portugal in Western Europe; Canada and the United States in North America; and South Africa; (2) *less developed countries*, including all other East Asian and Pacific countries; all Near East and South Asian and Pacific countries; all countries in Latin America except Cuba; and all countries in Africa except South Africa; and (3) *Hong Kong and Macao*.

* Earlier issues under the same title were dated December 1972 and October 1973.

** The value of imports, which are shown on a c.i.f. basis, is the value of goods delivered to Chinese docks, including insurance and freight charges. The value of exports, which are shown on an f.o.b. basis, is the value of goods loaded on board ship in Chinese ports.

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Research Aid

People's Republic of China: International Trade Handbook

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RESEARCH AID

People's Republic of China: International Trade Handbook

September 1974

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA INTERNATIONAL TRADE HANDBOOK

Trade in Perspective

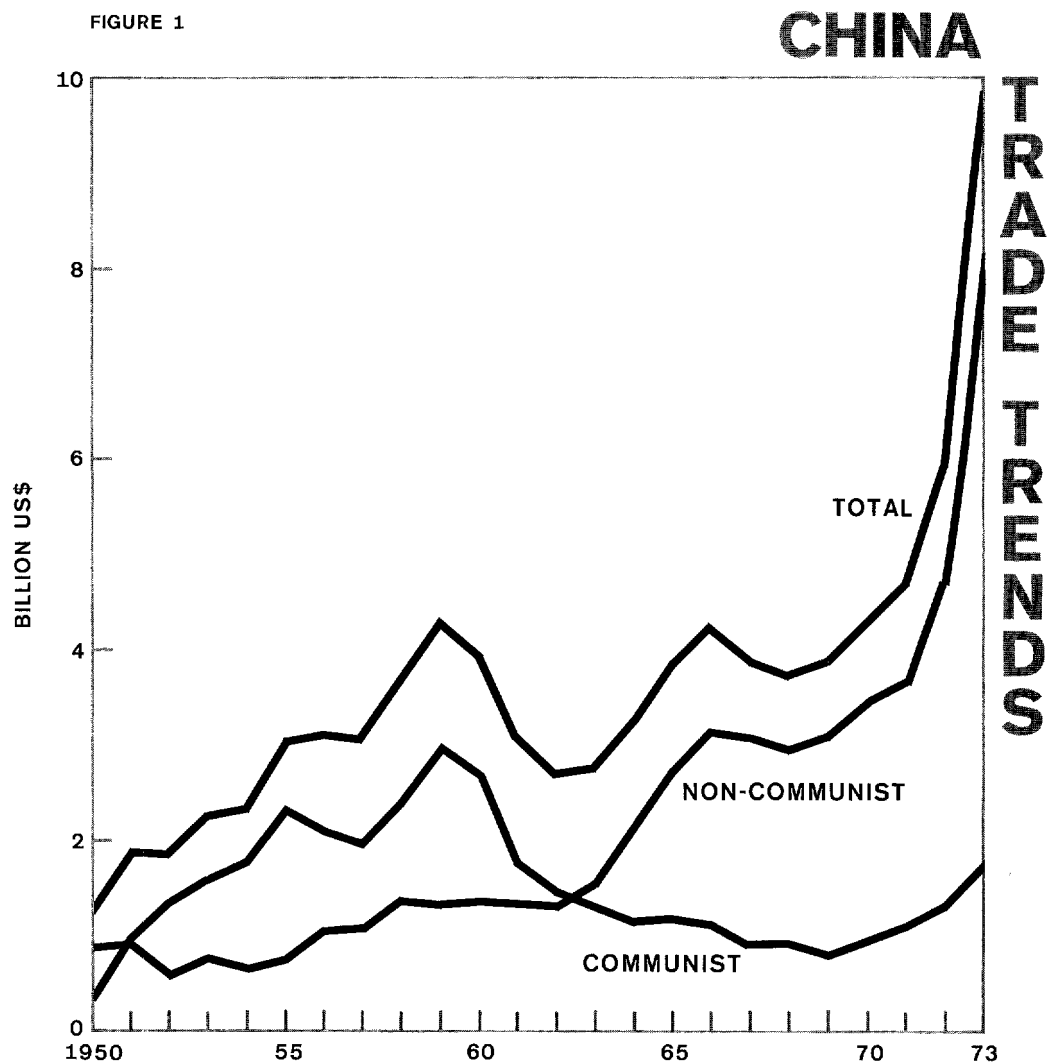
1. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is not a major trading nation by international standards. Total trade of the United States in 1973 was about 15 times that of China, and it was only last year that the level of Chinese trade surpassed that of Taiwan. Moreover, total PRC trade is a relatively low percentage of gross national product -- about 5% in 1973. This is not surprising for a major country that has a massive population, a large domestic market, and low per capita income.

2. Although the PRC plays a minor role in international commerce, foreign trade plays a major role in stabilizing and developing China's domestic economy. China depends on agricultural imports to help feed and clothe its huge population. The PRC relies on imports of machinery and equipment, metals, and advanced technology to support the growth and modernization of the industrial sector of its economy.

Patterns of Trade in 1973

3. China's foreign trade in 1973 soared to US \$9.9 billion (see Figure 1), an increase in dollar value of 67% over 1972, perhaps 25% in real terms. Revaluations of world currencies and worldwide inflation contributed heavily to the massive jump in dollar value. Imports grew faster than exports, and for the first time in three years China incurred a trade deficit. Unprecedented imports of agricultural products led to a deficit of \$370 million with the non-Communist countries (see Figure 2). Despite an increased surplus with the Communist countries, PRC trade showed an overall deficit of \$80 million.

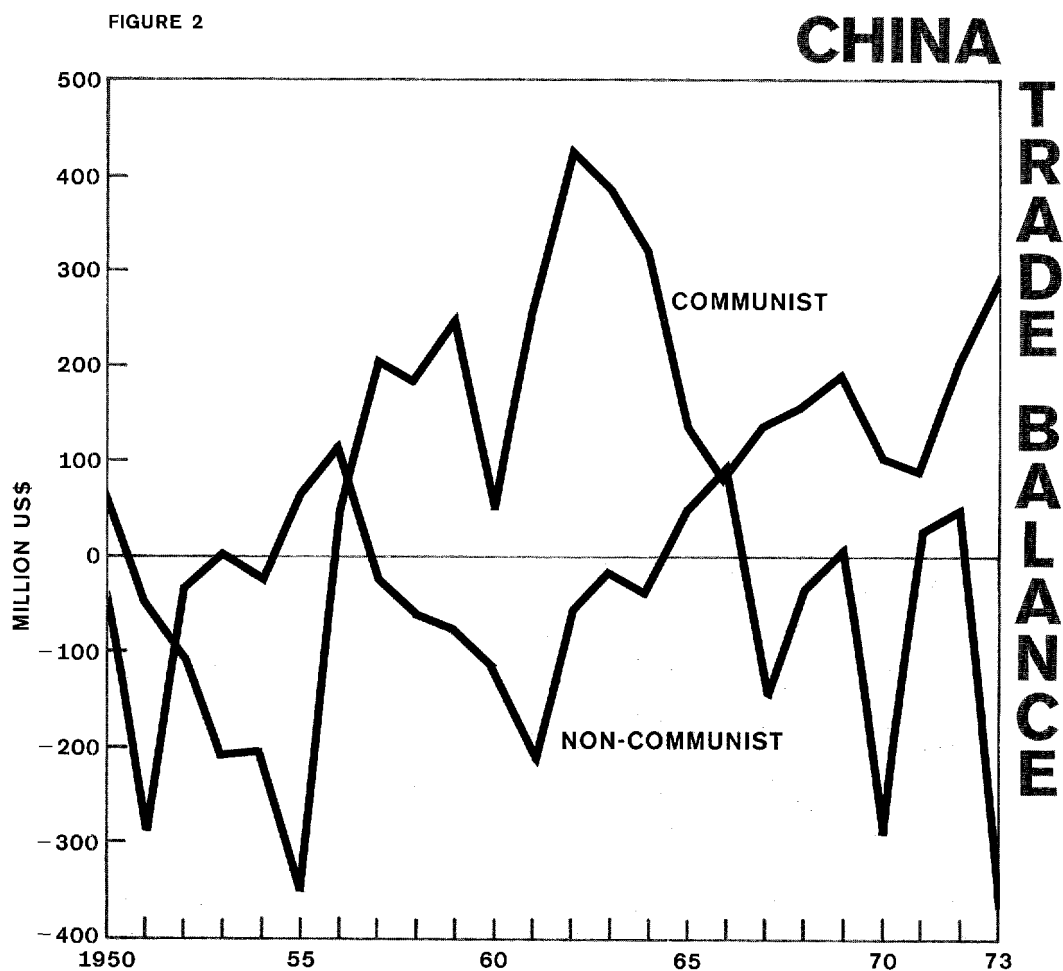
4. The non-Communist countries increased their share of China's trade in 1973 to more than 80%, as trade with the developed countries grew by more than 90%. Figure 3 shows the geographic distribution of PRC trade. Japan remained the largest trading partner as Sino-Japanese trade reached the \$2 billion mark, and the United States moved ahead of Hong Kong to become China's number two trading partner. Sino-Soviet trade increased in dollar value, but the USSR dropped to the number eight position from number five in 1972.



Major New Policy Decisions in 1973

5. In 1973, Peking took several important steps that not only affected current trade but also promised to greatly influence trade through the remainder of the decade. China:

- imported a record amount of agricultural products and signed contracts for even larger deliveries in 1974;
- launched a multibillion dollar program to import whole industrial plants and other machinery and equipment from the West;



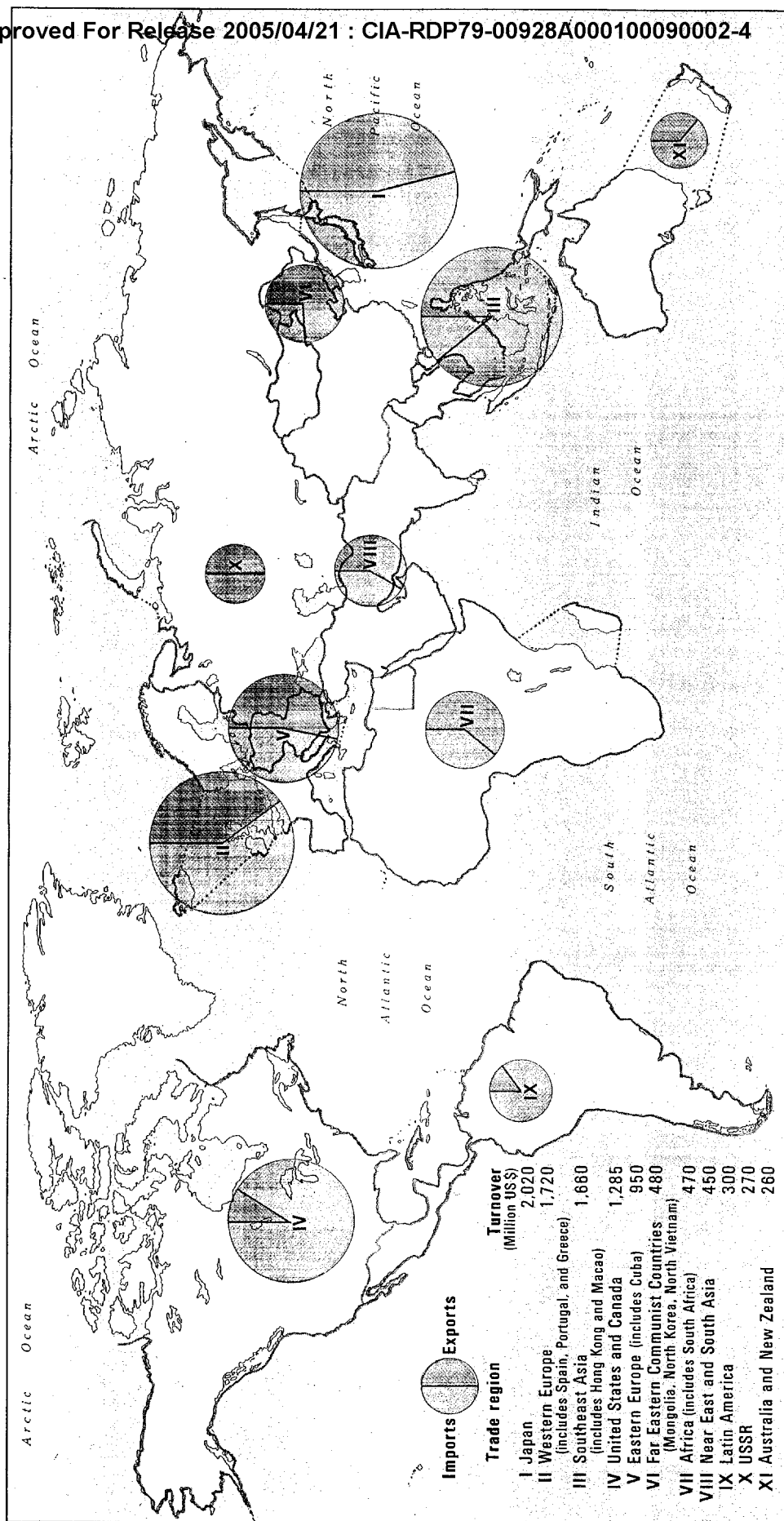
- tempered its longstanding conservative policy toward the use of credit by financing a large part of its purchases of whole plants under deferred payments; and
- stepped up efforts to boost hard currency earnings and become a net exporter of petroleum, a commodity that promises to become a major source of foreign exchange earnings in the next few years.

Agricultural Imports on the Upswing

6. A below-average harvest in 1972 led China to import a huge amount of agricultural products in 1973 and contract for even higher imports in 1974.

CHINA: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1973

FIGURE 3



PRC imports of grain, cotton, soybeans, vegetable oil, and sugar totaled about \$1.3 billion in 1973 and are expected to reach \$2 billion in 1974. The United States was a major supplier last year and will be again in 1974. Grain imports may increase from 7.7 million metric tons in 1973 to about 10 million tons this year. China signed three year (1974-76) grain contracts with Canada, Australia, and Argentina, calling for delivery of a maximum of 4.8 million tons annually. Over and above these three-year contracts, Peking has purchased additional quantities of grain from Canada, Australia, and Argentina and will import wheat from France for the first time since 1970.

Huge Orders for Machinery and Equipment

7. To speed the modernization of industry, the PRC has been purchasing enormous amounts of Western machinery and technology. Imports of machinery and equipment totaled \$855 million in 1973, of which imports from the non-Communist countries doubled to more than \$500 million. In 1973, China signed contracts for whole plants and other machinery and equipment worth almost \$2.5 billion. Most of the \$1.2 billion in whole plants purchased will produce chemical fertilizer, man-made fibers, and petroleum-based plastics. Other purchases include transport equipment, machinery for the mining and petroleum industries, and dredgers for port improvement. Deliveries under contracts negotiated last year have begun on a large scale in 1974 and will continue for the next several years.

8. Since the beginning of this year, China has purchased plants worth almost \$750 million from companies in Japan and Western Europe. The biggest deal is a \$430 million steel-rolling complex to be supplied by West German and Japanese firms. If contracts are signed on a number of plants under negotiation, the level of whole plant purchases will approach the \$1 billion level. Orders for other machinery and equipment, however, are lagging considerably behind last year's total.

Drive to Increase Export Earnings

9. The rapid growth of Chinese imports in 1973 was accompanied by action to increase China's export earnings. Prices for many Chinese goods were raised to world market levels. China opened new markets in Asia, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. China prodded its light industry to supply new and better export products, and Peking benefited from record world prices for its rice exports. Most important, the PRC became a net exporter of petroleum in 1973. Last year, China earned about \$35 million from sales of crude oil and refined products to Japan

and Hong Kong. This year, China should easily earn \$350 million from exporting petroleum to Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, and possibly other countries.

Outlook for 1974

10. Rising prices for major Chinese imports, together with larger quantities of imported agricultural products and machinery and equipment, point to a continued growth in the value of China's trade this year. Total trade should increase by 30% to 40% in dollar terms to \$13 billion to \$14 billion. Imports will again exceed exports, and China is likely to incur a trade deficit of roughly \$1 billion with non-Communist trading partners.

Partial Trade Returns

11. Trade data for several months of 1974 with 11 of China's non-Communist trading partners show an increase of 64% over the same period in 1973, with exports growing by 45% and imports by 80%. The following tabulation compares China's trade returns for early 1974 with the same period in 1973:

			Million US \$		
			1973	1974	Percent Increase
Total			2,010	3,287	64
United States	Jan-Jul		222	668	201
Australia	Jan-Jun		92	218	137
Japan	Jan-Jun		864	1,382	60
Singapore	Jan-Jun		119	173	45
United Kingdom	Jan-Jun		144	152	6
West Germany	Jan-May		158	176	11
Canada	Jan-Apr		113	118	4
Hong Kong	Jan-Apr		210	283	35
France	Jan-Mar		56	75	34
Sweden	Jan-Mar		16	23	44
Switzerland	Jan-Mar		16	19	19

These 11 countries accounted for 60% of total PRC trade in 1973. Trade with the remainder of China's trading partners, particularly the Communist countries, will show smaller rates of growth.

High Prices

12. Soaring world prices, which contributed heavily to the increase in the dollar value of Chinese trade last year, will continue to influence the value of trade this year. Prices for agricultural products, fertilizer, and steel – imports that cost the Chinese \$2.5 billion in 1973 – are sharply higher this year. Higher prices for other products will similarly inflate the total value of Chinese foreign trade this year, even with no rise in the volume.

The Canton Fairs

13. The business conducted at the semiannual Canton Trade Fairs provides some evidence of China's trade prospects for 6 to 12 months after a fair is held. Transactions at the 1973 fall fair reached a record \$1.3 billion. Exports sales probably accounted for about two-thirds of the total. The value of transactions at the 1974 spring fair, however, was down by about 40% from last fall. The decline in sales at the spring fair will tend to lower the level of Chinese exports later in the year. Increased sales of petroleum, however, could more than offset the decline in exports of items traditionally offered at the Canton fairs. The trade fairs are a less accurate indicator of total Chinese imports because most major import contracts are concluded outside the fair structure.

Major Partners in 1974

14. The United States will probably remain China's second largest trading partner in 1974, after Japan. Sino-US trade in 1974 is expected to reach \$1.2 billion, of which \$1.1 billion will be Chinese imports. Agricultural products will again dominate PRC imports. Deliveries of US grain will be lower than 1973, but higher grain prices and substantially larger quantities of cotton and soybeans will boost the value of imports of farm products. The second half of the \$150 million Boeing contract was completed this year; deliveries are beginning on the \$200 million worth of ammonia plants and the \$40 million worth of other machinery and equipment purchased from the United States in 1973.

15. Sino-Japanese trade may approach \$3 billion in 1974. The Chinese deficit may increase slightly from the \$165 million level of 1973. Japanese shipments are beginning on 1973 contracts for whole plants and other equipment. Imports of Japanese steel will reach a record 3 million tons in 1974. Japanese fertilizer sales, on the other hand, may fall as a result of supply shortages. The major factor

in increased Chinese exports to Japan will be the delivery of 4 million tons (80,000 barrels per day) of crude oil worth more than \$300 million.

16. In 1974, Western Europe will remain a major source of metals, machinery, and high-technology equipment. China's other major grain suppliers – Canada, Australia, and Argentina – will post sizable gains in trade with the PRC. Hong Kong will continue as China's leading export market. Chinese trade with the less developed countries will expand further, particularly with Southeast Asia. Trade with the Communist countries will show only moderate gains over 1973.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1

China: Balance of Trade¹

Million US \$

Year	Total Trade				Communist Countries				Non-Communist Countries			
	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance	Total	Exports	Imports	Balance
1950	1,210	620	590	30	350	210	140	70	860	410	450	-40
1951	1,900	780	1,120	-340	975	465	515	-50	920	315	605	-290
1952	1,890	875	1,015	-140	1,315	605	710	-105	575	270	305	-35
1953	2,295	1,040	1,255	-215	1,555	670	885	-215	740	370	370	....
1954	2,350	1,060	1,290	-230	1,735	765	970	-205	615	295	320	-25
1955	3,035	1,375	1,660	-285	2,250	950	1,300	-350	785	425	360	65
1956	3,120	1,635	1,485	150	2,055	1,045	1,010	35	1,065	590	475	115
1957	3,055	1,615	1,440	175	1,965	1,085	880	205	1,090	530	560	-30
1958	3,765	1,940	1,825	115	2,380	1,280	1,100	180	1,385	660	725	-65
1959	4,290	2,230	2,060	170	2,980	1,615	1,365	250	1,310	615	695	-80
1960	3,990	1,960	2,030	-70	2,620	1,335	1,285	50	1,370	625	745	-120
1961	3,020	1,530	1,495	35	1,685	965	715	250	1,335	560	775	-215
1962	2,675	1,525	1,150	375	1,410	915	490	425	1,265	605	660	-55
1963	2,770	1,570	1,200	370	1,250	820	430	390	1,525	755	770	-15
1964	3,220	1,750	1,470	280	1,100	710	390	320	2,120	1,040	1,080	-40
1965	3,880	2,035	1,845	190	1,165	650	515	135	2,715	1,385	1,330	55
1966	4,245	2,210	2,035	175	1,090	585	505	80	3,155	1,625	1,530	95
1967	3,895	1,945	1,950	-5	830	485	345	140	3,065	1,460	1,605	-145
1968	3,765	1,945	1,820	125	840	500	340	160	2,925	1,445	1,480	-35
1969	3,860	2,030	1,830	200	785	490	295	195	3,075	1,540	1,535	5
1970	4,290	2,050	2,240	-190	860	480	380	100	3,430	1,570	1,860	-290
1971	4,720	2,415	2,305	110	1,085	585	500	85	3,635	1,830	1,805	25
1972	5,920	3,085	2,835	250	1,275	740	535	205	4,645	2,345	2,300	45
1973	9,870	4,895	4,975	-80	1,700	995	705	290	8,170	3,900	4,270	-370

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

Table 2

China: Trade by Area and Country¹

Million US \$

Area and Country	1971				1972				1973			
	Turn-over	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Turn-over	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance	Turn-over	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Balance
Total All Countries	4,720	2,415	2,305	110	5,920	3,085	2,835	250	9,870	4,895	4,975	-80
Non-Communist Countries	3,635	1,830	1,805	25	4,645	2,345	2,300	45	8,170	3,900	4,270	-370
Developed Countries	2,240	810	1,430	-620	2,740	1,070	1,670	-600	5,260	1,805	3,455	-1,650
East Asia and Pacific	1,005	365	640	-275	1,220	530	690	-160	2,285	1,025	1,260	-235
Of which:												
Australia	71	42	29	13	104	55	49	6	247	86	161	-75
Japan	929	322	607	-285	1,108	468	640	-172	2,021	928	1,093	-165
Western Europe	985	410	575	-165	1,065	460	605	-145	1,690	665	1,025	-360
Of which:												
France	192	67	125	-58	158	91	67	24	231	128	103	25
Italy	127	56	71	-15	161	73	88	-15	196	112	84	28
Netherlands	60	35	25	10	51	39	12	27	94	57	37	20
Sweden	56	16	40	-24	66	18	48	-30	83	25	58	-33
Switzerland	42	23	19	4	39	17	22	-5	73	25	48	-23
United Kingdom	161	69	92	-23	167	77	90	-13	340	102	238	-136
West Germany	249	89	160	-71	282	92	190	-98	487	130	357	-227
North America	250	35	215	-180	455	80	375	-295	1,285	115	1,170	-1,055
Of which:												
Canada	241	28	213	-185	345	49	296	-247	409	53	356	-303
United States	5	5	Negl.	5	111	32	79	-47	876	64	812	-748
Less Developed Countries	945	575	370	205	1,365	740	625	115	2,075	1,270	805	465
Southeast Asia	275	225	50	175	420	330	90	240	825	660	165	495
Of which:												
Indonesia ^{2,3}	35	30	5	25	75	70	5	65	155	150	5	145
Malaysia and Singapore ^{2,4}	205	170	35	135	235	190	45	145	460	325	135	190
Near East and South Asia	265	155	110	45	350	180	170	10	450	260	190	70
Of which:												
Egypt	46	15	31	-16	71	26	45	-19	40	25	15	10
Pakistan	63	31	32	-1	35	20	15	5	60	46	14	32
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	58	26	32	-6	41	14	27	-13	70	31	39	-8
Latin America	65	10	55	-45	230	20	210	-190	300	45	255	-210
Of which:												
Brazil	1	1	Negl.	1	78	1	77	-76	78	2	76	-76
Chile	20	Negl.	20	-20	82	3	79	-76	121	16	105	-89
Peru	25	Negl.	25	-25	47	Negl.	47	-47	40	Negl.	40	-40
Africa	340	185	155	30	350	195	155	40	470	285	185	100
Of which:												
Nigeria	29	29	Negl.	29	30	25	5	20	44	36	8	28
Sudan	56	21	35	-14	70	24	46	-22	101	35	66	-31
Tanzania	89	76	13	63	86	65	21	44	104	89	15	74
Other ⁵	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	15	15	Negl.	15	30	20	10	10
Hong Kong and Macao	450	445	5	440	540	535	5	530	835	825	10	815
Of which:												
Hong Kong ⁶	431	428	3	425	513	509	4	505	796	787	9	778
Communist Countries	1,085	585	500	85	1,275	740	535	205	1,700	995	705	290
USSR	154	76	78	-2	255	134	121	13	272	136	136	....
Far East ⁷	225	150	75	75	260	180	80	100	480	355	125	230
Eastern Europe	445	195	250	-55	495	230	265	-35	605	305	300	5
Of which:												
Czechoslovakia	59	25	34	-9	57	28	29	-1	84	44	40	4
East Germany	83	39	44	-5	98	50	48	2	109	59	50	9
Hungary	31	14	17	-3	53	20	33	-13	67	27	40	-13
Poland	58	21	37	-16	62	34	28	6	67	34	33	1
Romania	188	89	99	-10	218	96	122	-26	265	136	129	7
Other Communist Countries ⁸	260	165	95	70	265	195	70	125	345	200	145	55

¹ Data for individual countries, except where noted, are rounded to the nearest \$1 million. All other data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

² Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million.

³ Official statistics from Indonesia are believed to include re-exports of Chinese goods from Hong Kong and Singapore.

⁴ In the past few years the proportion of Chinese goods re-exported to Malaysia through Singapore has declined. Chinese exports to Singapore have been reduced by 15% for 1971, 10% for 1972, and 3% for 1973 to eliminate double counting of re-exports to Malaysia.

⁵ Includes Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta.

⁶ Net of entrepot trade with third countries.

⁷ Includes North Korea, North Vietnam, and Mongolia.

⁸ Includes Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Albania.

Table 3

China: Trade by Area

Area	Percent of Total						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-Communist Countries	79	78	80	80	77	78	83
Developed Countries	50	50	50	52	47	46	53
East Asia and Pacific	21	19	22	24	21	21	23
Western Europe	26	25	24	24	21	18	17
North America	3	5	4	4	5	8	13
Less Developed Countries	20	19	21	19	20	23	21
Southeast Asia	8	8	9	6	6	7	8
Near East and South Asia	7	7	8	7	6	6	5
Latin America	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	4	3
Africa	4	4	4	5	7	6	5
Hong Kong and Macao	8	8	9	9	10	9	8
Communist Countries	21	22	20	20	23	22	17
USSR	3	2	1	1	3	4	3
Far East	6	6	5	4	5	4	5
Eastern Europe	6	7	7	8	9	8	6
Other	6	6	7	6	6	4	3

Table 4

China: Major Trading Partners

Country	Total Trade		
	1973 (Million US \$)	1973 Rank	1972 Rank
Japan	2,021	1	1
United States	876	2	11
Hong Kong	796	3	2
West Germany	487	4	4
Malaysia/Singapore	460	5	6
Canada	409	6	3
United Kingdom	340	7	8
USSR	272	8	5
Romania	265	9	7
Australia	247	10	12

Table 5

China: Commodity Composition of Trade

	Percent						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Exports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	26	28	30	31	31	31	33
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	23	21	22	21	20	19	18
Chemicals	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Manufactures	44	44	40	42	44	43	44
Other	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Total Imports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	19	23	19	16	13	16	20
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	16	16	17	17	17	19	20
Chemicals	15	17	17	15	14	13	9
Manufactures	48	43	46	52	56	51	50
Other	1	1	1	Negl.	Negl.	1	1

Table 6

China: Commodity Composition of Exports ¹

Million US \$

	1971			1972			1973		
	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist
Total	2,415	585	1,830	3,085	740	2,345	4,895	995	3,900
Foodstuffs	740	140	600	955	195	760	1,595	310	1,285
Of which:									
Animals, meat, and fish	275	35	240	335	45	290	485	65	420
Grains	95	30	65	155	75	80	535	120	415
Fruits and vegetables	155	30	125	180	30	150	225	20	205
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	475	90	385	600	115	485	870	130	740
Of which:									
Oilseeds	15	....	15	15	....	15	105	5	100
Textile fibers	120	10	110	205	15	190	290	5	285
Crude animal materials	105	25	80	115	25	90	165	40	125
Chemicals	130	30	100	160	45	115	245	40	205
Manufactures	1,055	320	735	1,340	370	970	2,160	500	1,660
Of which:									
Textile yarn and fabric	325	80	245	460	115	345	795	150	645
Clothing	155	95	60	190	100	90	275	65	210
Iron and steel	65	25	40	65	25	40	110	35	75
Nonferrous metals	45	10	35	30	10	20	50	10	40
Other	15	5	10	30	15	15	25	15	10

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for most less developed countries and for many of the Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns available for earlier years.

Table 7

China: Commodity Composition of Imports ¹

Million US \$

	1971			1972			1973		
	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist	Total	Communist	Non-Communist
Total	2,305	500	1,805	2,835	535	2,300	4,975	705	4,270
Foodstuffs	290	70	220	455	30	425	1,000	65	935
Of which:									
Grains	205	....	205	345	....	345	840	....	840
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	385	75	310	550	85	465	985	105	880
Of which:									
Rubber	55	....	55	70	....	70	165	....	165
Textile fibers	140	....	140	205	....	205	400	....	400
Chemicals	325	20	305	360	30	330	445	40	405
Of which:									
Fertilizer	200	....	200	190	5	185	220	25	195
Manufactures	1,295	325	970	1,455	380	1,075	2,505	480	2,025
Of which:									
Textile yarn and fabric	40	....	40	40	....	40	70	5	65
Iron and steel	465	45	420	510	45	465	930	40	890
Nonferrous metals	150	10	140	235	10	225	400	20	380
Machinery and equipment	505	230	275	520	265	255	855	340	515
Other	10	10	Negl.	15	10	5	40	15	25

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for most less developed countries and for many of the Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns available for earlier years.

Table 8

China: Commodity Composition of Trade with Non-Communist Countries, 1972¹

Million US \$

	Total	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	West Germany	United Kingdom	Western Europe			Other Developed Countries ³	Hong Kong and Macao ⁴	Less Developed Countries ⁵
								France	Italy	Other ²			
EXPORTS	2,345	168	32	49	55	92	77	91	73	128	5	536	740
Foodstuffs	760	117	1	7	2	43	13	21	15	32	1	307	200
Of which:													
Animals, meat, and fish	290	43	1	Negl.	1	2	6	17	11	4	Negl.	186	20
Grains	80	9	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	....	2	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	27	40
Fruits and vegetables	150	42	1	5	1	....	3	1	3	20	Negl.	42	30
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	185	218	12	4	5	36	30	22	36	34	1	24	65
Of which:													
Oilseeds	15	1	Negl.	....	Negl.	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	5	....	4	5
Textile fibers	190	127	5	Negl.	1	3	10	11	24	6	Negl.	4	....
Crude animal materials	90	13	3	1	2	....	8	5	2	12	Negl.	1	40
Chemicals	115	26	2	1	3	4	6	7	4	8	Negl.	22	30
Manufactures	970	103	14	37	15	8	28	41	12	53	3	181	445
Of which:													
Textile yarn and fabric	345	45	3	15	27	1	11	14	7	26	2	54	140
Clothing	90	17	1	16	8	Negl.	1	2	....	5	Negl.	27	10
Iron and steel	40	Negl.	....	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	....	Negl.	....	14	25
Nonferrous metals	20	2	2	3	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	6	1	6	....	1	....
Other ⁶	15	4	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	6	1	Negl.	2	....
IMPORTS	2,300	640	79	296	49	190	90	67	88	168	4	5	625
Foodstuffs	425	Negl.	75	262	5	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	....	Negl.	....	....	85
Of which:													
Grains	345	Negl.	75 ⁷	261 ⁷	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	165	23	2	12	24	7	8	2	4	29	4	3	345
Of which:													
Rubber	70	6	....	....	....	....	Negl.	2	....	Negl.	....	....	60
Textile fibers	205	16	....	....	13	5	7	....	4	1	4	....	155
Chemicals	330	209	....	1	Negl.	45	6	5	22	23	....	Negl.	20
Of which:													
Fertilizer	185 ⁷	110 ⁷	....	N.A.	....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	....	....	20
Manufactures	1,075	406	2	21	20	138	75	60	61	114	....	2	175
Of which:													
Textile yarn and fabric	40	32	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	Negl.	....	1	....
Iron and steel	165	257	....	....	11	79	10	16	35	46	....	....	10
Nonferrous metals	225	10	....	21	9	1	13	5	....	15	....	Negl.	150
Machinery and equipment	255	79	2	Negl.	Negl.	51	31	32	16	34	....	Negl.	10
Other ⁶	5	2	....	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	2	Negl.	Negl.	....

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million for total and less developed countries and to the nearest \$1 million for developed countries and Hong Kong. Data are adjusted to reflect Chinese exports f.o.b. and Chinese imports c.i.f.

² Sum of adjusted official data for Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. This category excludes trade with Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

³ Sum of direct trade with New Zealand and Hong Kong's re-exports of PRC origin to South Africa.

⁴ Exports are official data for Hong Kong net of re-exports of PRC origin, plus estimates for Macao. Imports are official data for Hong Kong net of re-exports to the PRC, plus estimates for Macao.

⁵ Estimates based on very limited information. Complete commodity breakdowns are available for 1972 for only a small number of countries, and partial breakdowns are available for a few others. Estimates for the remainder are based on information for prior years and on information available on trade in particular commodities. This category includes trade with Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

⁶ Includes unreported trade.

⁷ Freight adjustment was made independently, based on information on actual shipping costs. Fertilizer data include imports of ammonium chloride and ammonium sulfate, but exclude phosphate rock.

China: Commodity Composition of Trade with Non-Communist Countries, 1973¹

Million US \$

	Total	Japan	United States			West Germany	Western Europe			Other ²	Other Developed Countries ³	Hong Kong and Macao ⁴	Less Developed Countries ⁵
			Canada	Australia		United Kingdom	France	Italy					
EXPORTS	3,900	928	64	53	86	130	102	128	112	194	10	824	1,270
Foodstuffs	1,285	180	7	8	3	35	19	32	12	49	2	435	505
Of which:													
Animals, meat, and fish	420	83	1	Negl.	1	3	7	25	8	7	Negl.	243	40
Grains	415	8	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2	3	1	....	3	....	74	325
Fruits and vegetables	205	62	2	6	2	10	5	1	Negl.	28	1	49	10
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	740	390	16	3	6	60	39	31	24	54	3	29	85
Of which:													
Oilseeds	100	61	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	6	1	2	1	14	....	3	10
Textile fibers	285	222	6	....	1	6	18	17	1	10	Negl.	4	Negl.
Crude animal materials	125	23	7	1	3	27	11	6	2	18	Negl.	6	20
Chemicals	205	44	8	1	5	9	9	9	7	15	Negl.	33	65
Manufactures	1,660	313	32	41	71	25	35	56	65	76	5	324	615
Of which:													
Textile yarn and fabric	615	141	10	15	47	6	14	18	50	39	3	112	190
Clothing	210	45	2	18	13	1	2	3	7	9	1	51	60
Iron and steel	75	Negl.	....	....	Negl.	....	Negl.	....	....	Negl.	....	21	55
Nonferrous metals	40	5	8	2	Negl.	4	Negl.	9	3	7	....	3	Negl.
Other ⁶	10	1	1	Negl.	1	1	Negl.	Negl.	4	Negl.	Negl.	3	Negl.
IMPORTS	4,270	1,093	812	356	161	357	238	103	84	245	5	10	905
Foodstuffs	935	Negl.	506	246	83	Negl.	Negl.	1	....	Negl.	....	Negl.	100
Of which:													
Grains	840 ⁷	....	505 ⁷	215 ⁷	71 ⁷	....	Negl.	....	....	Negl.	....	....	20
Crude materials, fuels, and edible oils	880	33	210	16	50	8	21	2	4	43	5	6	480
Of which:													
Rubber	165	6	....	Negl.	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	....	Negl.	....	....	160
Textile fibers	400	25	114	....	37	5	19	1	3	2	5	....	190
Chemicals	405	225	9	2	Negl.	41	12	8	29	48	....	Negl.	30
Of which:													
Fertilizer	195 ⁸	139 ⁸	5	N.A.	....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	....	....	25
Manufactures	2,025	832	86	92	28	303	205	92	50	145	....	4	190
Of which:													
Textile yarn and fabric	64	43	....	....	....	Negl.	7	6	4	1	....	2	Negl.
Iron and steel	890	530	....	1	26	217	17	14	15	58	....	....	5
Nonferrous metals	380	31	7	89	1	19	26	13	....	27	....	Negl.	165
Machinery and equipment	515	189	76	1	Negl.	55	77	54	31	28	....	Negl.	5
Other ⁶	25	3	1	Negl.	Negl.	5	Negl.	....	1	9	....	Negl.	5

¹ Data are rounded to the nearest \$5 million for total and less developed countries, and to the nearest \$1 million for developed countries and Hong Kong. Data are adjusted to reflect Chinese exports f.o.b. and Chinese imports c.i.f.

² Sum of adjusted official data for Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, and of estimates from partial data for 1973 for Belgium-Luxembourg and Ireland. This category excludes trade with Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

³ Sum of direct trade with New Zealand and Hong Kong's re-exports of PRC origin to South Africa. Commodity composition is an estimate.

⁴ Exports are official data for Hong Kong net of re-exports of PRC origin, plus estimates for Macao. Imports are official data for Hong Kong excluding re-exports to the PRC, plus estimates for Macao.

⁵ Estimates based on very limited information. Complete commodity breakdowns are available for 1973 for only a small number of countries, and partial breakdowns are available for a few others. Estimates for the remainder are based on information for prior years and on information available on trade in particular commodities. This category includes trade with Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

⁶ Includes unreported trade.

⁷ Freight adjustment was made independently, based on information on actual shipping costs.

⁸ Freight adjustment was made independently, based on information on actual shipping costs. Fertilizer data include imports of ammonium chloride and ammonium sulfate, but exclude phosphate rock.

Table 10
China: Imports of Grain and Chemical Fertilizer

Year	Grain		Chemical Fertilizer	
	Million Tons	Million US \$	Million Tons ¹	Million US \$
1966	5.6	400	2.5	155
1967	4.1	295	4.3	200
1968	4.4	305	4.0	200
1969	3.9	260	4.1	205
1970	4.6	280	4.3	230
1971	3.0	205	4.2	200
1972	4.8	345	4.2	190
1973	7.7	840	4.1	220

¹ In product weight.

Table 11

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports

Nation/Firm	Type	Value (Million US \$)	Contract Signed	Completion	Comment
1973 Contracts					
Japan		461			
Toyo Engineering	Ethylene and butadiene	50	Feb 73	1978	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Mitsubishi	Ethylene and poval	34	Feb 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Asahi Chemical	Acrylonitrile monomer	30	Mar 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Kuraray	Vinyl acetate and poval	26	Mar 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Toyo Engineering and Mitsui Toatsu	Urea and ammonia	42	Apr 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Toray and Mitsui Shipbuilding	Polyester chips	50	May 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Sumitomo	Benzene, toluene, and xylene	5	May 73	N.A.	Cash deal
Mitsubishi	Polyethylene, low pressure	22	Jul 73	1975	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Sumitomo	Polyethylene, high pressure	47	Aug 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Hitachi Ltd.	Two thermal electric powerplants	72	Sep 73	1975	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Toyo Engineering and Mitsui Toatsu	Urea and ammonia	43	Sep 73	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Mitsui Petrochemical and Mitsui Shipbuilding	Polypropylene	25	Oct 73	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
NISSO Petrochemical	Ethylene glycol	15	Dec 73	1977	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
France		400			
Alstom	Hydroelectric turbines (2)	10	Feb 73	N.A.	
Speichem	Vinyl acetate and methanol	90	May 73	1976	Consortium involving firms in France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom
Technip and Speichem	Petrochemical complex	300	Sep 73	N.A.	French-led consortium probably involving other firms in Western Europe
United States		205			
M. W. Kellogg	Ammonia plants (3)	75	Mar 73	1976	Probable feedstock plants for the Dutch urea plants
M. W. Kellogg	Ammonia plants (5)	130	Nov 73	1976-77	Probably progress payments; will provide feedstock for five Dutch urea plants
Netherlands		89			
Kellogg Continental	Urea plants (3)	34	Feb 73	1976	Subsidiary of M. W. Kellogg
Kellogg Continental	Urea plants (5)	55	Sep 73	1977	Subsidiary of M. W. Kellogg
West Germany		4			
Friedrich Uhde and Hoechst	Acetaldehyde	4	Jul 73	N.A.	
United Kingdom		8			
Technicolor Ltd.	Motion picture processing plant	8	Jul 73	N.A.	Cash deal
Italy		79			
G.I.E.	Electric thermal powerplants (2)	79	Nov 73	N.A.	Five-year financing
Total Value		1,246			

Table 11 (Continued)

China: Contracts for Whole Plant Imports

Nation/Firm	Type	Value (Million US \$)	Contract Signed	Completion	Comment
1974 Contracts					
Japan		269			
Teijin	Polyester spinning	16	Jan 74	N.A.	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
Toho Titanium	Polypropylene catalyst	5	Jan 74	N.A.	Catalyst for Mitsui polypropylene plant
Nippon Steel and Hitachi	Hot strip rolling mill and silicon steel plate	229	Jan 74	1977	Demag supplying other part of the complex
Kuraray	Polyvinyl alcohol	19	Feb 74	1976	Japan EX-IM/Commercial bank financing
West Germany		291			
Uhde	Vinyl chloride monomer	19	Jan 74	1976	
Demag	Cold rolling mill	200	Mar 74	1977	Consortium of European firms led by Demag. Progress payment
Uhde	Polyethylene	15	Mar 74	1976	
Demag	Continuous casting mill	57	Aug 74	N.A.	Progress payments. Part of steel complex purchased from Japan and West Germany
France		171			
Heurtey	Ammonia and urea complexes (3)	120	Feb 74	1977	Five-year credit financing
Electromechanique	Thermal electric powerplant	41	Apr 74	1976	
Rhone Poulenc	Nylon spinning	10	Aug 74	1977	Progress payments
Italy		16			
Snam Progetti	Polypropylene	16	Jan 74	N.A.	Progress payments
Total Value		747			